THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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[From the Dollar Newspaper.

EARTH'S FLOWERS.

BY "E."

Oh! what are Earth's flowers?
A perishing race,
Whose brightness the beams
Of the noonday efface;
The autumn winds sweep them,
So brief is their stay,
Like dews of the morning
Forever away.

And what are Earth's pleasures?
Alas, they are frail
As the reed that is broken
By Summer's soft gale;
Like the flowers that wither
And die ere the light
Which awoke them to beauty
Is shrouded in night.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REVEILLE.

ALL ABOUT A DOG.

Mary Allerd entered a complaint before the Recorder, against William Russel, for throwing a brick at her dog and *missing* him. The charge, as it thus stood, was not very serious; but those legal gentlemen who commonly infest courts are never content with just so much of a story, —like Mrs. Wiggins, who married Jim Tender, and wouldn't be satisfied until "she had the whole of it"—neither would they be satisfied about the dog complaint.

"You say he threw a brick at the dog and *missed* him?" inquired the counsel.

"Yes, sir," said Mary, a little stout English woman, "he did, as I'm a livin' 'oman."

"Well, what followed?" was the counsel's second interrogatory.

"Vy," adds the injured proprietress of the dog, "that ere brick then kim agen ME, and when I wosn't doin' anything in the vorld agin Mister Russel."

"Ah!" exclaimed the counsel, rubbing his hands, "now the case begins to look promising. Well, what did you do then, Mrs. Allerd?"

"Vy," says she, "I ups and throws it back at Mister Russell as 'ard as I could, and says I Mister Russel, says I, you knows, says I, that I'm a widder and ain't got no husband to protect me, else you vouldn't be a servin' me in that ere vay, says I, and then he ups and throws right at me, and then I ups and throws at him agen, and then ve kept on a throwin', and that's all I has agin him."

"Strong case," says the attorney, "you can stand aside. Call Mary Standing," he added to the Marshall. Mary stood up and was sworn—she, too, was English. "State what you know about the case, Mary," said counsel.

"I don't know nothing," says she, "but I knows the dog, and he's a CASE!"

"Ah," says counsel, "bad dog is he, eh?"

"He aint anything else!" said a boy witness, who was waiting his turn.

"Never mind, little boy," said the legal man, "your time will come after a while. Go on, Mary."

"The other day," says Mary, "when I vos a sthandin'——"

"Of course," says counsel, "when you were standing; you are always standing; you are Mary STANDING—ha, ha, ha—pretty good! go on." The court smiled gravely.

"When I was a standin' at the gate I seed this ere dog make a run at Mr. Russel, and then run back; and then I seed Mrs. Allerd and Mr. Russell a throwin' stones at each other."

"Ah, you did?" says counsel.

"Yes," says Mary, with emphesis, a little huffled at the counsel's previous joke, "I DID!"

"What kind of a dog is that of Mrs. Allerd's!" inquired the counsel.

"He's a LONG dog, with a SHORT tail," says Mary; "and he isn't exactly a dog nither—he's a PUP!"

"Oh," says the counsel, "a troublesome pup, is he not, Miss Standing?"

"I've seed other PUPS," says she, "a good deal more so,"—and then she gave her head a significent kind of a shake at the questioner.

"Stand aside, Mary Standing," said the counsel. "Come up, Tom Denny."

"Yes, SIR-REE," says Tom, a juvenile with a very moist nose.

"Order!" says the Marshal.

"Go on," says the counsel—and Tom did.

"Do you know this dog?" he inquired of Tom.

"I reckon," says Tom.

"You reckon," says the court; "don't you know?"

"Well, I calculate I do," answered Tom.

"When he run at Mr. Russell what did he do?" inquired the attorney.

"He run'd back agin," says Tom.

"Ah, he jumped over Mrs. Allerd's fence in the yard again, did he?" inquired the counsel.

"No, he didn't," says Tom.

"Ah, he went through the gate, I suppose," says the counsel.

"Well, you supposes wrong," says Tom.

"Did he run round the fencej" continued the counsel.

"Not adzactly," answered the witness.

"Well, where did he go? Come, tell the court at once," cried the questioner.

"He run'd back, I said," continued Tom.

"Your Honor," says the counsel, bouncing to his feet, "in THIS case there was evidently a FENCE, and the dog was either INSIDE that fence, OUTSIDE of that fence, or ON the fence—it stands to reason, and the court will sustain me in the point I am about to make. The dog must have been at these points at DIFFERENT times; he could not be at ALL three in one and the same period of time; and now the question is, WHERE did the witness see him, and HOW did he get THERE? and I INSIST on a categorical answer."

"The counsel can get it without being dogmatical," said the court. "Where," added his Honor to the witness, "or how did this dog get into and out of the yard?"

"Why," says the witness, "he crawled through a CRACK, just as easy as nuthin', whenever he had a mind to."

"Ah," says counsel, "now the case is clear,—your Honor sees through it plainly."

His Honor put on his spectacles, looked fixedly through them at the parties, lifted his pencil, and fined Russel five dollars.

"The case is MADE," says the Marshal, and Mr. R. was straight in custody for the items.

"Who is the case?" inquired the juvenile.

"Mr. Russel is," says the deputy.

"Well, I'm blowed," said Tom, wiping his nose, "if I didn't think all this ere time that it was the DOG as was the CASE!"

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

In conformity with public notice, a Meeting of Merchants, Traders and other citizens of Baltimore, favorable to a Railroad connection with the city Pittsburgh, was held at Franklin Hall, North street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by THOMAS FINLEY, Esq., who nominated THOMAS WILSON, Esq., as chairman, and P. H. SULLIVAN was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a Delegation from Western Pennsylvania, consisting of the Hon. ANDREW STEWART and HENRY BLACKSTONE, Esq., was introduced to the meeting.

The Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania, then rose and said that a few days ago he was present with his colleague, Mr. BLACKSTONE, at a meeting of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. It was then very manifest that a portion of the Stockholders intended to surrender their charter and appropriate their money to the Philadelphia Railroad Company, or to the making of a road westwardly. At this meeting two or three different propositions to this effect were made. They were, however, postponed, and an adjournment of ten days was had in accordance with the request of the Hon. J. P. Kennedy of this city, in order to afford an opportunity for a committee of gentlemen from Baltimore to reach Pittsburgh for the purpose of consulting with regard to the connexion between that city and Baltimore, if such committee should be appointed. From the tone and feeling exhibited at that meeting, Mr. S. was firmly of the opinion that if something of the kind was not done speedily, the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company would surrender their charter.

In this state of affairs he had consented to come on to Baltimore to get a Committee appointed, if possible, to visit Pittsburgh. He thought if this was done, the charter might be saved. Since he had been hese, however, he had learned that it would be impossible to procure such a Committee from the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The appointment to be in time must be made to-day. The President was at present, he understood, out of the city, which, with the short period of time to elapse when the presence of such committee would be indispensable, would preclude the possibility of an appointment from that body.

Mr. Stewart stated that the Pittsburgh Company were willing to give the control of the charter and the road to the Baltimore Company, they having a majority of the stock, together with the sum of $750,000, if their present subscription could, by re-opening their books at Pittsburgh and along the line, be increased to that amount, which the friends of this improvement were confident they could accomplish in a very short time.

Mr. S. then referred to the impossibility of the two Boards, whose interests it was hoped might be identified, accomplishing that object by the independent action which they were at present pursuing—the one sitting here and the other in Pittsburgh. Their actions were likely to be misrepresented, and jealousies and heartburnings created, and nothing but the conference of a committee from each city could produce any harmonious action. He regarded the Pittsburgh charter as of immense value to both cities. It was the policy of the enemies of this connection, however, to get Pittsburgh to surrender this charter. They dreaded this connection. They knew it was the shortest and best route between the Atlantic seaboard and the waters of the Ohio.

As to waiting for any more favorable legislation from Virginia, Mr. Stewart thought it was idle. That State was making her James River and Kanawha and other connections with the Ohio, and it would be her policy to protect them from any thing in the shape of a rival. He regarded the present as a crisis—one in which we should use our efforts to save the charter and secure the connection with Pittsburgh.

Mr. S. then entered into a comparative view of the route to Pittsburgh; and the route to Wheeling, and showed conclusively that the former was by far the shortest, cheapest, and in every point of view, the most desirable. He also dwelt forcibly upon the advantage to be derived from the great trade which flowed into Pittsburgh from the country North and West of her, and adverted to the fact that nearly the whole trade of Cincinnati and the other towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers in coming up would pass Wheeling and find its way to Pittsburgh, a more important point; the rate of freight being about the same to either city.

He also alluded to the fact that even now, although our road was only finished to Cumberland, and we had to wagon a great portion of our trade a distance of one hundred and thirty miles to Wheeling at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, frequently employing one hundred wagons in its transportation, East and West, we successfully compete for the western trade; he therefore submitted, if the connection between Baltimore and Pittsburgh was formed by a continuous Railroad, could there be any successful competition?—The western trade and travel would then pour into the lap of Baltimore. You would thus secure forever the trade of Pittsburgh with her immense manufactures and increasing population, now amounting, in the city and adjacent towns to about 70,000, with from 300 to 400 steam engines in daily operation; 12,000,000 of dollars idvested in iron; 1,5000,000 in cotton; and 1,000,000 in glass manufactures, supplying western merchants on their return from the East with iron, nails, cutlery, cotton, glass, &c., which cannot be supplied at Wheeling, Fish creek, or any other lower terminus. Extend, therefore, your road to Pittsburgh by the Youghiogheny, the best route in the Union, where you find already the concentrated trade of three rivers —the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio—with her Lake connections at Erie and Cleveland; and where Cincinnati, Columbus, St. Louis and other Western cities will hasten to meet you, and avail themselves of your Railroad, the shortest and best to reach Baltimore, Philadelphia, N. York and Boston to the North, and Washington and other cities to the South.

Mr. S. said that Baltimore could look to no further legislation from Pennsylvania or Virginia—that they had both entered earnestly upon the prosecution of their own rival routes. Pennsylvania had granted a most favorable charter, not to Baltimore, but to her own citizens to make a Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Maryland line.

Virginia had granted a conditional charter to Wheeling, and it is now for Baltimore to choose between these two routes. From the reports of your Engineer, it appears that the Pittsburgh route is 48 miles the shortest, and by about one-half the cheapest. The route to Fishing Creek being estimated at upwards of $7,000,000, and the route direct to Wheeling at $1,500,000 more—making over $8,500,000; while the route to Pittsburgh is estimated at about $4,000,000.

This is owing to the great superiority of the ground over which the Pittsburgh route passed. From a point near to Cumberland, a uniform inclined plane was formed by the River to Pittsburgh; this river had cut down and subdued all the intervening mountains over which the Cumberland Road now passes—the Meadow Mountain, Keitzer's Ridge, Negro Mountain, Sideling hill, Woodcock or Chesnut ridge, and Laurell Hill. All these mountains, by means of this river, had been subdued and cut down to one continuous, graduated inclined plane for your Railroad. The grade no where for one hundred and thirty miles, out of 157 miles the whole distance, exceeding 26 4-10 feet per mile, and averaging less than ten.

Nature has thus done more work to your hand, in removing these mountains out of the way—not by tunnels but by a thorough cut—than all the men and money in the United States could accomplish in fifty years.

For this route you are offered an unconditional charter, and $750,000 to take it.

Now, how is it in regard to the Wheeling route?—This route, from the summit near Cumberland, reaches Wheeling, not by following a river, but by crossing rivers and their tributaries at right angles—going up one mountain and down another, for the most part at the maximum grade of fifty-two feet per mile. From the report of Mr. Latrobe, your Engineer, it appears there are no less than *nine* tunnels in the last 52 miles of this route.—Hence it has, by high authority, been well called "the route of bridges and tunnels."

Taking into view the character of the routes, I do not hesitate to say that the best route to Wheeling is by way of Pittsburgh.

Here are then two routes presented for your acceptance—the one terminating at Pittsburgh, the other at Wheeling.—Which will you take? Will you not take the nearest and the best route to the Ohio river, which will enable you to compete most successfully with all present and prospective improvements.

But you are told there is danger of encountering formidable competition at Pittsburgh. There is nothing in this. Do you not now compete successfully for the Western trade with your Railroad half done? Last year your revenues East of Cumberland amounted to about $900,000 and this year will amount to more than a million, a sum nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Pennsylvania improvement from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Finish your road to Pittsburgh, and what have you to fear from competition from any quarter?

One word in regard to the advantages of this western section as to the investment of funds. I venture to say there is no Railroad in the United States could promise a higher rate of profits. It is now ascertained that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will soon be finished to Cumberland. The concentrated trade of both Rail Road and Canal will be thrown upon this western section, with the super-addition of the immense mineral and agricultural productions supplied by the intermediate country through which it passes. Will not the substitution of a Rail Road for a turnpike on this western section more than double the business and the profit on both the eastern and western sections?

Mr. S. urged on the meeting the necessity of prompt action on the part of Baltimore, and assured them emphatically that if something was not done by Saturday the Pittsburgh charter was gone.—He reminded them that whichever company reached Pittsburgh first would have all the advantages in its favor.

He came here to ask that a Committee should be appointed on the part of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the purpose of visiting Pittsburgh, but, as that was now impossible, if a committee from this meeting should visit there they might procure a postponement of the action of the Pittsburgh Company, and thus prevent a hasty and unwise surrender of this valuable and important charter.

The address of Mr. STEWART, which was very able, was listened to with great interest.

On motion of JAMES GEORGE, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chairman to proceed to Pittsburgh, in order to confer with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company upon the subject of a rail road connexion between the cities of Baltimore and Pittsburgh; and that the Committee report to the Citizens of Baltimore the result of their mission and the facts which they may obtain bearing on the question.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen to compose that committee:

JOHN GLENN,
ROBERT GARRETT,
WM. HEALD,
P. H. SULLIVAN,
CHAUNCEY BROOKS,
JOHN L. CAREY,
JOHN Q. HEWLETT.

ISAAC CRUSE, Esq., then rose and addressed the meeting, introducing various important and interesting facts in relation to the trade with Pittsburgh.

The following resolution, offered by P. H. SULLIVAN, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the delegation from Western Pennsylvania for their attendance, at this meeting, and to the Hon. ANDREW STEWART for his able address, in explanation of the importance of a rail road connexion between Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS WILSON, Chairman.
P. H. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

An editor of a country paper thus humorously bids farewell to his readers:—The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room; so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nab'em says we are wanted, and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you will have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but we never can.

The bar of New Orleans is to give a grand dinner to Mr. Webster. The price of tickets is $15. Almost every ticket was taken as soon as offered.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF MAY 20.

THIRD DRAGOONS.—The destination of one-half the 3d regiment of dragoons, which was ordered to join Gen. Taylor has been changed. Five companies have been ordered to join Gen. Scott. Three of these companies, to wit, Capt. Duperu's, of Louisiana; Capt. Gaithers, of Kentucky; and Capt. Ford's, of Indiana, leave this evening in the Fashion for Vera Cruz, under Lieut. Col. T. P. Moore.—Captain M'Reynold's company, from Michigan, will probably leave to-morrow on the steamship Mary Kingsland for the same destination.

Col. E. G. W. Butler will, about the 15th proximo, establish his headquarters at Palo Alto, where Capt. Butler's company, from Pennsylvania; Capt. Merrick's, of Maryland; and Capt. Hagan's, of Alabama, are already encamped, and where he will be joined by Capt. Caldwell's of North Carolina, and Capt. Duffs of New York, there to await orders from Gen. Taylor. Capt. Sitgreave's company, from South Carolina, will join Lieut. Col. Moore, at Vera Cruz.

The above disposition of the companies of the 3d dragoons has been made by a recent order from the Adjutant Generals office. The diversion of troops intended for Gen. Taylor's column would lead us to suppose that it is not designed that the Rio Grande army shall make a movement toward San Luis Potosi for some time.

LATER FROM THE BRASOS.—The schooner Alcyona, Capt. Titheradge, arrived yesterday from Brasos Santiago; having sailed thence on the 11th instant.

An express passed through Matamoras on the 6th instant from Gen. Scott to Gen Taylor.

Fourteen hundred troops and upwards are encamped near the field of Palo Alto. It is called a camp of instruction.

The Flag has late papers from Zacatecas. So far from meditating a withdrawal from the Mexican confederacy, the Flag represents the people of this State as more embittered against this country than ever. Even the clergy seem disposed to aid the Government effectually with their means.

The Flag publishes from a Victoria paper a circular of President Anaya to the Governor of Tamaulipas, showing the extraordinary powers conferred on the former by Congress in view of the invasion of Mexico. The substance of this document we had before. Under the decree of Congress, Anaya has no power to make peace with the United States, and any individual who shall enter into treaty with us, either in his public or private capacity is declared a traitor.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Eudora, Capt. Wilcox, arrived at a late hour last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 14th instant, bringing as passengers a number of officers of the army and volunteers, and 170 wounded and sick privates of the 2d regiment Tennessee volunteers.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

VERA CRUZ, MAY 13. 1847.

A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans. Early this morning our gallant Capt. WALKER started out to give them battle, and had a nice little skirmish killing four of the enemy by the time my informant left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

JALAPA, MAY 11, 1847—6 *o'clock P M.*

Since the dilligencia went out at noon to-day for Vera Cruz another dilligencia has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who after being badly treated here about the first of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

All the passengers say that at the capital there was no Government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anoyo was still President *pro tem.*, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth chief magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since to offer her invention in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members said that the whole affair was but another attempt of the monarchists upon the sacred liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 44 to 33. From this it would seem that the present Congress is determined to shut every door against all proposals of an honorable peace.

Santa Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba. He states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover that all are burning to encounter the Americans again. He wants money to carry on his operations, but Congress has not seen fit to vote him a copper—one reason probably being that it has not a copper to give. Santa Anna, so far as I can learn, is the only man who is spoken of in Mexico as a candidate for the Presidency, and he is in very bad odor with the mass.

They were still doing a little in the way of fortifying the city of Mexico, but a Spaniard informs me that all the obstructions they have erected so far could be kicked over with the foot. The city had been placed under martial law, and the direct excesses were anticipated. The citizens had all been called upon to take up arms in the common defence, but unfortunately nine-tenths of them had no arms to take up. Nor were there any cannon at the capital other than a few small and indifferent pieces.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexico which begins to talk of peace; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their sentiments, they now come out openly and avow themselves, Still the measure is far from popular. The peace party is composed of the more honest and intelligent property holders, the merchants and perhaps the clergy—to these are opposed the military, who have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would probably be all in favor of peace.

On the approach of the Americans it is said that Congress, with all its archives of the Republic, will move to the city of Morelia. Of course all my news is verbal, not a paper having come through.

FURTHER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Another steamship which sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 13th instant, arrived at New Orleans on the 18 h, with seven companies of the Illinois volunteers, on their return home, to be mustered out of service. The other discharged regiments were to follow as fast as possible.

The cause for sending these troops home several weeks before the expiration of their term of service is thus explained by the "*Jalapa Star*:"

"THE TWELVE MONTH VOLUNTEERS.—Four regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz. In discharging these men at the time he does, Gen. SCOTT has been actuated by feelings the most commendable. He has been advised that Vera Cruz is now quite healthy, and, knowing that in a very few weeks the vomito will set in, he dispenses with the valuable services of those men for the remainder of their term rather than expose them to the epidemic. He would be glad, we know, that they would re-enter the service, but is not at all displeased at the alternative they have adopted. In a few weeks they would have the right of returning by law, and they express their gratitude to the commanding general, who has had the kind consideraiion to send them at a time when they will have no fever to contend against. Three Tennessee regiments, two from Illinois, one from Georgia, and one Alabama regiment, and Capt. Williams's Kentucky company, are the ones to be disbanded."

On the night of the 12th instant a party of eleven dragoons, which had been stationed at a little village by the name of Santa Fe, fourteen miles from Vera Cruz on the national road, was surprised by a body of Mexicans, and seven of them killed and three wounded. The other made his escape, and carried the news to Vera Cruz. Capt. Walker's company was immediately ordered out in search of the murderers.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico down to the 28th ultimo. From its notice of their contents we learn that Santa Anna was at Orizaba diligently engaged in raising troops and granting permits to guerilla bands. He was supposed to have recruited an army pretty considerable in numbers, though very inferior in discipline. On the 22d of April he addressed a letter to the Substitude President of Mexico, in which he entreats him not to despair, nor to make a treaty with the United States, but to defend the capital. Notwithstanding the evident dissatisfaction felt with him by many of his countrymen, the supreme Government has confirmed him in the command of the army by express orders. The necessity of such an order indicates that his authority had been severely shaken. It is stated that the substitude President shows a good deal more apathy than is acceptable to the Editors of *El Republicano*. They appeal him to arouse himself and call forth the energies of the nation to meet the crisis. They denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than war, *and a long war*. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next.

It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L. W. PEARSON.
Chairman of County Committee.
June 1st, 1847.

The Corner Stone of the New Church near Lavansville, will be laid on Wednesday the 16th day of June, inst. Preaching may be expected on the occasion.

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

According to announcement in our last paper, Dr. WORSTER gave an interesting lecture to our citizens on Tuesday evening, and will lecture again this evening at the Court House by a unanimous vote of the citizens expressed at the close of the last lecture. Dr. Worster is experienced in his profession, and brings out of his treasury things new and old and must doubtless interest all of our citizens who have an interest in the law which governs us. The ladies are most particularly invited to be there. And our young Gentlemen so distinguished for their gallantry will please attend to that matter.

THE TARIFF OF FORTY-SIX.

The locofoco papers are congratulating themselves upon what they term the *benificent effects* of the Tariff of '46.

As this is a matter of *fact* and not of *assertion*, let us now for a moment examine the subject with a view of ascertaining what have really been the effects of the Tariff of '46.

Since the Tariff of '46 went into operation, certain results have been made manifest, which, by a mode of reasoning sufficiently natural, have been regarded as effects resulting from its action as a cause. We shall not for the present investigate the correctness of this deduction, but content ourselves with an examination of the results themselves. We shall, thereby be enabled to judge whether there is any cause for congratulation, to be derived from the apparent influence of the locofoco financial system upon the interests of the american people. What, then, are these facts? And first as to revenue.

By official reports it appears that the revenue derived from customs at the port of New York, during the first four months of the present year (viz: January, February, March and April) was $6,690,743
During the same period for
1846, under the Tariff of 42 6,746 078

Showing a loss of revenue of $55,335

Here is a falling off of revenue under the locotoco Tariff of $55,335 in four months. This fact perhaps not very important itself, becomes a matter of the most vital interest when viewed in connexion with the importations from which the revenue is derived. We wish however, that it should be borne in mind, that the advocates of the act of '46 were clamarous in asserting, that its immediate effect would be to increase the revenue from imports beyond the amount yielded by the Whig Tariff of '42. This they claim would be its operation under all circumstances, ordinary and extraordinary. Fortunately for them, their financial measure went into operation under the most favorable auspices. The failure of crops in Europe, causing a famine in Ireland, and in many parts of France and Germany, had produced an extraordinary demand for American breadstuffs and provisions. As a natural consequence, the increased amount of exports occasioned an increased amount of imports—and yet, notwithstanding this fortuitous advantage, their boasted financial scheme has failed to yield an amount of revenue equal to that which the Whig measure they had repealed poured into the coffers of the government.

But it is not the failure of their calculations we desire particularly to allude.—That failure in itself has not occasioned the effects which every American, who desires to see industry of his own country fostered and protected, must deeply lament. We come, then, to the consideration of the effects of the extraordinary importations which, we suppose, the advocates of the Tariff of '46 will be willing to attribute to its operation. What are the facts?

From the same official accounts, from which we have already quoted, we learn that the amount of imports during the first four months of the present year was $35,479,363
During the same time in '46 26,243,915

Excess in 1847, $9,135,388

It appears that under the Tariff of '46 the imports into the United States are, nearly *one-third more*, during the same time, than under the Tariff of '42, while the revenue is $55,335 less. Now, what is the actual effect of this condition of things? What is the absolute truth to be derived from this official statement? It is this; *in the first four months of the present year, the people of the United States, have under a locofoco tariff paid to the manufacturers of Europe more than nine millions of dollars in cash for what under the Whig Tariff, was furnished at home,*—AND IN SO DOING, HAVE DIMINISHED THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Who then, let us ask, has been benefitted by this financial measure of the locofoco party? If we have purchased nine millions more of English manufactures in four months than during the same period in the last year, what will be the result at the end of a single year? There is no reason to suppose that the importations will diminish until there is a removal of the causes which have produced them. At the end of the present year, then, we shall have purchased in foreign markets, twenty-seven millions more than during the last year of the operation of the Whig Tariff. In other words, the manufacturers of Europe will be benefitted, in the present year, by the amount of twenty-seven millions more than during the last. Under the Whig Tariff, that enormous amount would not have been expended at all, or, if such had been the case, it would have been paid out among the mechanics, the laboring men, the manufacturers of our country.

It must be evident, then, that, the Tariff of '46 is a British tariff, specially and particularly adapted to the wants of the British manufacturers, and protecting their interests at the expense of the labor and industry of the American. It gives to the British manufacturers twenty-seven millions more of our money than the Whig tariff would have done, taking from our people that amount in the products of their industry. (*Cumb. Civ.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Tribune has a letter from a New Orleans correspondent, under date of the 18th instant, which runs thus:

"The volunteers who were with Taylor are returning, full of the warmest admiration of his character as a soldier, and a humane and good man, but overflowing with wrath against the administration, that they believe did its best to sacrifice them. They cannot be convinced of the contrary. I am informed of this by an officer who is among them on the Rio Grande. The people of this country will be astonished and indignant when they know fully the manner in which the concern at Washington has treated General Taylor. I *know* from unquestionable authority that for five months not a single despatch of his has been answered, (unless within the last few weeks,) and nothing sent him except an insulting letter, enclosing the letter written by him to Gen. GAINES, and demanding to know whether he wrote it. I am glad to say that Gen. TAYLOR'S reply was in every way worthy the spirit of a high-toned free American citizen, who has never learned to fawn that thrift may follow. He replied that he did write it, and as he did not intend it for publication, had not before examined it very carefully; but, now, on a re-examination, he found not a word or expression that he wished to alter. He asked no favors; they might make the most of it. They took away all his regulars, save a handfull, and left him none but raw volunteers. Had he retreated on Monterey, as directed by the War Department, the whole country from Saltillo to Matamoras, in the opinion of all military men there, would have been lost. There is much more yet to be told on this subject at another time.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF MAY 12.

In conversing with officers recently from the army, we learn that the general impression was that Puebla would be the extent of Gen. SCOTT'S advance until he was strongly reinforced. This the Government are now doing, even to the extent of withdrawing troops from the Rio Grande, which were originally intended for Gen. TAYLOR, as we learn that Brig. Gen CADWALLADAR has been ordered to proceed with the larger portion of his command, now at the camp of Instruction at Palo Alto to Vera Cruz.

It was originally intended that one-half of the ten regiments should join Gen. Taylor, but we recently learned that only the 3d dragoons and 16th Infantry would do so, and since then an order has been received for five companies of the former to proceed to Vera Cruz, leaving only the other five for Gen. TAYLOR.

We infer from the Government thus directing the new levies, as well as volunteers, to join Gen. SCOTT, that the main, and probably the only movement on the capital will be by that route, and that the plan for Gen. Taylor to advance at the same time by San Luis Potosi, has been abandoned. There is, at any rate, no present indications that Gen. TAYLOR will have at his disposal any thing like a sufficient force to advance from his present position.

Though active measures are on foot to hurry forward reinforcements to Vera Cruz as rapidly as possible, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can reach the headquarters of Gen. SCOTT'S army, and unless he concludes to advance on the city with his present reduced force, it will be some weeks yet before he will be able to do so, particularly as his transportation means must also be greatly increased, which is a work of time.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF MAY 22.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—The ship *Henry Pratt* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz with Col. CAMPBELL'S 1st Regiment Tennessee volunteers. There are only three hundred and fifty, rank and file, of this gallant regiment left.

The schooner *Maria Thomas* also arrived yesterday with two companies of the 4th Regiment Illinois volunteers numbering seventy three men' under command of Capts. Pugh and Hurt and Lieutenants Oglesby, Froman Post and Brown.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF MAY 23.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.—Company G. first regiment Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Capt. SNEAD, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz on the pilot boat Selim. at their own expense to bring them to this city.

The ship Phorsalia, with three hundred men of the first regiment of Tennessee cavalry, also arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz.

The brig R. Russell, from Vera Cruz, with three companies of the second regiment of Tennessee volunteers and one company of Kentuckians attached to that regiment, all under command of Capt. Williams, arrived last night

The brig Billow, also from Vera Cruz brought one hundred and thirty rank and file of the third regiment Illinois volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. WILEY.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.—The schooner *Whig* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there on the evening of Saturday, the 25th instant. Lieut. A. J. Brock and thirty-three privates, being company F. of the Tennessee cavalry, came passengers on the Whig.

Verbally we learn that their had been no later arrival from the army of General SCOTT. We have a copy of the American Eagle of the 15th insant, which has not a word of later news from above.

The Eagle is of the opinion that Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until the beginning of autumn, without marching upon the capital.

The Eagle complains in good set terms of the dullness of Vera Cruz and the excessive heat, which threatens to become yet more intense. Nothing is said of the health of the city.

LATER FROM THE BRASOS.—The United States steamship *Trumbull* arrived last evening from the Brasos, whence she sailed on the 19th instant. The following passengers came over on the Trumbull: Capt. A. B, Lansing, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Captain E. Webster and servant, and Capt. Crowninshield, Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain Claiborne, of the U. S. steamer Col. Cross; Lieut. Frost, of the Voltiguers; Father M'Elroy, Chaplain U. S. army.

Quite the most important intelligence by this arrival concerns the safety of Col. Doniphan's command. According to the letter of our correspondent, dated the 3d instant from Monterey, the most grave apprehensions were entertained in regard to that command. The rumor was, that Col. D. had been defeated by the Mexicans and lost all his artillery. We are greatly in hopes that this will prove to be a mere rumor, and we are encouraged in this hope by the fact that the Picket Guard, published at Saltillo on the 3d, makes no mention of the rumor, and anticipates the speedy arrival of Col. Doniphan and his command at that place.

By this arrival we learn that Brig. Gen. Cadwallader is *forthwith* to proceed with his command, (excepting the dragoons,) now encamped at Palo Alto, to Vera Cruz to reinforce Gen. Scott. The transports were being prepared at the Brasos when the Trumbull left.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment of Kentucky cavalry was at Camargo, at last accounts, on their way home. They will not be disbanded until they reach the city.

The third Ohio Regiment, under Col. Curtis, was expected at Monterey, during the second week in May on its way home; and the first Ohio regiment, long stationed at Monterey, would leave about the same time.

We learn that the troops which have been and still are, constantly arriving here, and which were to have reinforced Gen. Taylor, have had their destination changed, and will be sent forward, with all possible haste to Gen. Scott.

The above paragraph is from the N. O. Bulletin of the 12th instant. It is a very clear indication that the administration is satisfied with what Gen. Taylor has accomplished and is unwilling to put him to the trouble of doing any thing more in the service of his country. By the 1st of July, the terms of service of thirteen of his regiments will have expired, and he will then be left with a mere handful of men in the heart of the enemy's country, surrounded by a people who have determined to wage a war of indiscriminate slaughter, without reference either to sex or age. Sooner or later, he will learn it to his cost. *If he has no employment for Gen. Taylor in Mexico, the people have use for him at home.*

THE PENN FAMILY—The following notice appears in the Obituary of the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th ultimo:

"On the 23th instant, at the house of her son-in-law the Earl of Ranfurley, No. 40 Berkley square, the Hon. SOPHIA MARGARET STUART, grand daughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D. D., late Lord Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age."

A body of Marines, recruited in New York under the supervision of Captain REYNOLDS, of the United States Marine service, and numbering four hundred, are to sail for Vera Cruz in a few days, under the command of Col. Watson, a veteran of the last war. Dr. Edwards goes out with them as Surgeon. These men are a part of the Brigade of Marines spoken of as about to be organized for operations in the interior of Mexico.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE BURGESSES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOMERSET, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, AGREEABLY TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, OF 5th MARCH, 1804.

ORDINANCE No. I.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the fees to be charged by the Burgesses, or either of them, in executing the duties of their office, shall be the same as are established by law to be charged by Justices of the Peace, within this Commonwealth; and the fees of the High Constable and his deputies, shall be the same as are established by law for Constables within the Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the T. Clerk of the Borough of Somerset be allowed one dollar per day, for his services in attending each meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council, besides an adequate compensation for recording the proceedings of the Meetings, transcribing ordinances, &c., to be fixed and allowed by the Auditors.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the Burgesses and members of the Town Council be fined twenty-five cents, and that the Town Clerk be fined two dollars, for non-attendance at each and every Meeting, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence. The fine in the case of the Burgesses, to be collected before a Justice of the Peace; and in the case of the Council and Clerk, before the Burgesses, or either of them.

ORDINANCE No II.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners, or other person having the care of any horse, mare, or gelding, who shall suffer them or any of them to run at large, in any street, lane or alley of said borough.

Sec 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall ride, or any master, parent or employer whose apprentice, son or other domestic in his employ shall ride any horse, mare or gelding at a faster gait than a trot or rack within the limits of the borough of Somerset.

Sec 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall drive, or any parent, master or employer whose domestic or other person in his employ shall drive any horse or horses, mare or mares, gelding or geldings in any cart, dray or wagon at a quicker gait than a common walk, or in any carriage, sleigh or vehicle faster than a trot or rack, within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, such person, parent, master or employer shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners of any Bitch dog who shall suffer her to run at large during the course of her amours within the Borough of Somerset.

ORDINANCE No. III.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, that forthwith after the 1st day of June next, all persons who may have obstructed any of the streets, lanes, or alleys, within said Borough, shall remove said obstructions and upon the said streets lanes and alleys, and open their neglect or refusal so to do, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners to remove such obstructions and open said streets, lanes and alleys, under the penalty of eight dollars.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct or stop up any ditch or drain, made for the purpose of repairing any street, lane, or alley within the limits of said Borough.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars, be imposed on any person who shall cast or deposit any clay, logs, brick or stones (unless for the immediate use of building) wood, ashes, dung, or any other material, or shall cast or deposit, lead or convey, or leave any dead carcase, garbage, noxious or dirty liquors in or upon any street, lane or alley, or shall in any way obstruct or stop up any street, lane or alley in said borough.

Sect. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the street Commissioners be and they are hereby directed to proceed forthwith to repair the streets, lanes and alleys within the said borough of Somerset, under the superintendance of the Burgesses thereof.

ORDINANCE No IV.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, That if any person shoot off any gun, cannon, or other fire arms, or crackers, or squibs, within the borough aforesaid, such person shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars, Provided nevertheless, that this shall not affect any Gunsmith resident in said borough, when trying or proving such fire arms, nor any Militia man or other military man on days of training while on parade in the ranks, or under the command of his officers.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution be imposed upon any person convicted of carrying about him a Pistol, Bowie knife, or other deadly weapon.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution, be imposed upon the parent, guardian or master of every minor and upon any and every other person found strolling through the streets of Somerset borough after the hour of ten o'clock at night, unless a reasonable and sufficient excuse be given therefor.

Sec 4. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall bet, promote or encourage any horse race which shall be actually run, or any part thereof run within the Borough of Somerset shall pay a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars with costs of suit.

Sec 5. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall engage in, promote or encourage any riot, affray, quarrel or fight within the Borough aforesaid, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec 6. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of equal amount to that payable to the Commonwealth be and is hereby imposed on any Tavernkeeper within the borough aforesaid who shall be found retailing liquor to minors at any time, or to any person on the Sabbath day other than necessary refreshments to travellers.

ORDINANCE No. V.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the County of Somerset, That from and after the 1st day of June next any person, except licensed stud keepers who shall within the limits of said borough, or any part thereof, for the purpose, or with the intention of causing such stallion to cover any mare or mares, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or keeper of any stallion, kept for the service of mares, shall suffer such stallion, to stand hitched in any street, lane or alley, of said borough, more than five minutes at one time, or if any person shall exhibit or train any such stallion, except licensed stud keepers, in any street, lane or alley of said borough, the owner, keeper or person so offending shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Sec 3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 1st of June next, No person shall be allowed to stand a stud horse for the service of mares within the limits of the said Borough, without first paying to the Chief Burgess or either of the assistant Burgesses for the use of the borough, a license of five dollars and the said Burgess shall give the person so paying the said license as aforesaid, a written certificate that such person is a licensed stud-keeper, and such certificate shall exempt the person who obtains it from the penalty prescribed in the first section of this ordinance.

Sect. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to commence suits for the penalties prescribed by this ordinance against all such persons as shall incur the said penalties, immediately on his knowing or being informed of the fact that the ordinances shall have been violated; and for this service the said Constable shall be allowed a fee of one dollar, besides his legal fees for serving and executing said process, to be paid out of any funds of the corporation, not otherwise appropriated; and in case the said Constable shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty hereby imposed upon him, the sum of one dollar for every such offence shall be charged against him, and deducted from his account against the corporation, on settlement by the Auditors—Provided, That the said Constable shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Auditors to the Burgesses and Council.

ORDINANCE No. VI.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the Auditors shall proceed, on or before the 1st of July next, under the penalty of ten dollars each, to call on all persons indebted for taxes, fines, or forfeitures due said Borough, for a settlement of their accounts, and on refusal of any so indebted to settle and pay over all moneys in their hands to the Treasurer, the said Auditors shall report the same to the Burgesses, or either of them, who shall proceed to recover the same for the use of the Borough.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer of the said Borough, shall recover or receive any penalty, fine, or forfeiture for the use of the corporation, and shall not within ten days after receiving the same, pay the same over to the Treasurer of said Borough, he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, in the same manner as debts of the same amount are recoverable, for the use of the Borough.

Sect. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgesss, Street Commissioners, Overseers of the Poor, Treasurer, High Constable, and Collector, or any other officer which may be elected or appointed by the corporation or Council, shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered, for the use of the Borough, before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, as debts of equal amount are recoverable, on the second Monday of April yearly and every year, render their respective accounts of all moneys by them received and expended to the Auditors for settlement, and the accounts so adjusted and settled, shall be forthwith published by the Council, particularly showing the amount of taxes laid and collected, and of all moneys paid into the Treasury, and the amount and nature of the expenditures.

ORDINANCE No. VII.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars, (to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of said borough, in the name and for the use of the informer, who is also hereby declared to be a competent witness,) be imposed on any Burgess of said borough or on the High Constable thereof, who, on information, shall delay, omit, neglect or refuse for the space of 24 hours to prosecute each and every offence or offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted in said borough.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person, other than a Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, who will not, on request, aid and assist in carrying into complete effect any ordinance, bye-law, and resolution, now passed or hereafter to be passed for the government or observance of persons within said borough.

ORDINANCE No. VIII.

Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine and allow all accounts before they shall pass the same, and certify them under their hands and seals; and such accounts being certified as aforesaid that they are just, shall be paid out of the funds of said Borough, on orders signed by either of the Burgesses and attested by the Town Clerk, which shall be a justification to the Treasurer or any debtor to said Borough, for the payment thereof, on settlement of his or their accounts.

ORDINANCE No. IX.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, in which or by which the mode of recovery is not specially directed, shall be sued for and prosecuted in the name of "The Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset," before either of the Burgesses thereof by warrant or summons as the case may be, and recovered with costs of prosecution, by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, and the process shall in all cases correspond with the process of Justices of the Peace witnin this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred and recovered under any of the foregoing ordinances, or under any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution that may hereafter be passed, unless otherwise appropriated, shall be paid the one-half thereof to the informer, if he or she will accept of the same; and the other half for the use of the Borough; and in case of non-acceptance of the moiety by the informer, the whole shall go to the use of the Borough.

Sec 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in addition to the remedy given in the 1st section of this ordinance for the collection of penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, should there in any case be an insufficient distress, the body of the offender shall be imprisoned in the common Jail of Somerset County for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Sect 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, is brought before the proper officer or officers, and is acquitted of the offence charged by reason of the information being malicious, frivolous or unfounded, the informer shall be compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

Sect 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all prosecutions for penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred under any of the foregoing ordinances, shall be commenced within 20 days after the commission of the offence and not thereafter.

ORDINANCE No X.

Sect 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all laws, ordinances, and resolutions passed and ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, be signed by the Chief Burgess and Assistant Burgesses and attested by the Clerk, under their hands and seals; and all copies of any law, ordinance, resolution or other matter, certified and attested by the town clerk shall be evidence of such.

Sect 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all bye-laws, ordinances, and resolutions, enacted or ordained within the borough of Somerset, previous to the first day of May inst., are hereby repealed.

Sect 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all the foregoing ordinances, except such as are otherwise directed in their enactment, shall be in force from and after the 1st day of June next.

Sect 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the foregoing ordinances be forthwith published for three weeks in both the English newspapers printed in Somerset.

Passed, signed, and sealed, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1847.

S. GAITHER, (L. S.)
Chief Burgess.
JOHN NEFF, (L S)
Assistant Burgess.

ATTEST—
R. R. MARSHALL. (L.S.)
June 1, 1847—3t. Town Clerk.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR

General James Irvin,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞Appearances at present are by no means favorable to an early peace. The Mexicans will not listen to the proffered mediation of England, but seem bent upon protracting a war which has already cost them many lives and must cost many more, if not speedily terminated. Unable to resist our troops in battle, they are organizing guerilla parties to annoy them as they advance, and cut off stragglers or attack wagon trains. By this mode of warfare they can effect but little. Our men are too well trained and too well acquainted with the Mexican character as to allow themselves to be picked off in detail. Nevertheless, it cannot be disguised, that neither Gen. Scott nor Gen. Taylor is in a condition to do much until both shall receive reinforcements. Their armies have dwindled down considerably, and it will be difficult to swell their ranks to any great extent at this season of the year, when all dread the epidemics of Mexico more than her soldiers. It should therefore occasion no surprise if the war would be protracted till next fall. The Mexicans are at home, where they have many advantages over our troops, whose principal means of subsistence must be drawn from the United States, though they can procure some from the Mexican people, by paying them exorbitant prices. But, whatever our armies may accomplish, it is difficult to even conjecture at this time what the result of this war will be. When all the towns, and cities, and castles in Mexico shall have been taken, what shall we do with them? Can we hold them without a strong military force? That is exceedingly doubtful, to say the least; and if we cannot hold them otherwise, will we be willing to keep up a standing army in Mexico for that purpose?

☞We invite attention to the call of the County Committee for an Antimasonic and Whig Convention to form a ticket on the 5th of July. We should like to see every district of the county represented in that convention, and expect our friends will secure a full attendance.—The experience of the past has demonstrated the necessity of organization, which necessity is this year increased on account of the Gubernatorial election.—Our opponents are ALWAYS organized and can at almost any time poll their full vote, whereas it has been often the case with the Whigs and Antimasons, that they put off making preparations until the election was nigh at hand. But we need say no more on this subject at present. The hard-fisted yeomanry of this county are no doubt sensible of the facts we have mentioned, and will so act as to retain for Somerset county, at the ensuing election, the title of "Star of the West."

☞A good deal of rain has fallen within the last ten days, and vegetation has advanced rapidly. We are gratified to learn, that the crops, which had been rather backward, now generally look well and promise a fair yield, if the remainder of the season should prove propitious.—Many of our farmers are actively engaged in butter-making, and as the article of butter commands a good price, they have a fair prospect of realizing something handsome from this business the present summer.

☞According to our latest advices from Mexico, there has been no serious fighting recently. Santa Anna had moved upon Puebla, and hopes were entertained of Gen. Worth meeting him.—Gen. Scott was still at Jalapa, and would not be able to make a forward movement for several days, as his trains had not yet arrived.

☞At a meeting of the Connellsville Railroad Company, held recently at Pittsburgh, it was resolved to re-open the books for subscription, and that when an amount shall be subscribed sufficient to complete the road as far as Turkeyfoot, the directors shall put a portion under contract and proceed to the construction of the same.

THE MARKETS.—Flour continued to rate last week, in the eastern cities, from $8 50 to $9. Wheat sold at $1 98 to $2, and Corn at from $1 02 to $1 04.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, writing from Vera Cruz, under date of May 13th, says:

"A band of about 200 Mexicans have been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans.

Early this morning our gallant Captain Walker started out to give them battle, and had a nice little skirmish, killing four of the enemy by the time my informant, an officer of the Rifles, left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

There is another company of reflemen following up Capt. W. but I regret that I do not know by whom it is commanded.

It is generally supposed that this party of the enemy are near here more for the purpose of plundering small parties and stealing horses than anything else.

This morning early a dragoon came in from Santa Fe, where he had been left with seven others to guard some stores belonging to Government, and he states that a body of about 200 Mexicans attacked them last night, killing all his companions and taking possession of the stores, and he only saved himself by running."

MEXICAN NAMES.

SIERRA GORDO.—Sierra, a chain of mountains; Gordo, fertile. Hence the name signifies FERTILE MOUNTAIN.

MONTEREY.—Kings Mountain.

MATAMORAS.—Moor Killer.

CHIHUAHUA.—Che-wa-wa—an Indian name.

SALTILLO.—A leap or fall.

AGUA NUEVA.—New Water.

AGUA FRIA.—Cold Water.

BUENA VISTA.—Beautiful View.

VERA CRUZ.—Holy Cross.

SIERRA MADRE.—Mother Mountain.

JALAPA—written Xalapa, and pronounced Halapa.

☞The following interesting items are among the news brought by the last steamer from Liverpool:—

The London Market for bread-stuffs was advancing. Flour had gone up 2 shillings per barrel, and wheat 4 to 5 shillings per quarter.

There was also an increasing demand for bread-stuffs all over the Continent.

FOR THE HERALD.

MR. EDITOR.—For the benefit of all concerned, you will please publish the following section of the Act of March 1834, relating to inns, taverns, &c. which section is referred to in the 6th Section of Ordinance IV, of the Borough Ordinances passed 21st May, 1847.

Sec. 21. No innkeeper or tavernkeeper shall receive, harbour, entertain or trust any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant, knowing him to be such, or after being warned to the contrary by the parent, guardian, master or mistress, of such minor, apprentice or servant, under penalty for the first or second offence, of three dollars, over and above the forfeiture of any debt contracted by such minor, apprentice or servant, for liquors or entertainment, and for the third offence under penalty of fifteen dollars, and the forfeiture of his license, and of being forever incapable of receiving a license to keep a public Inn within this Commonwealth."

CIVIS.

THE 'UNION' AND GEN. TAYLOR.

Does the "Union" think that if Gen. TAYLOR had not been a Whig his name would have been *purposely and pointedly* omitted in Mr. Polk's message? Had Gen. TAYLOR not been a Whig, would a Locofoco House of Representatives have passed A VOTE OF CENSURE upon the capitulation of Monterey? Had Gen. Taylor not been a Whig, would Polk have attempted to supersede him in command? Had Gen. Taylor not been a Whig, would the conduct of the administration have been marked from the first by a ceaseless jealousy of the old Hero? If Gen. Taylor was not a Whig, why was he denounced on the floor of Congress by the mouth-pieces of the administration, as *"a Whig General,"* unfit for the command of the Army?

Had old "Rough and Ready" been a Locofoco and consented to devote himself, body and soul, to the *personal* object of the administration, the praise bestowed upon him in the message would have been as indecently excessive as it was incredibly frugal. Instead of this studied and offensive slight, his name would have appeared conspicuously enough, if his name had been one on which laurels could be hung, not for his own honor, but for the honor of his superiors. The administration knew Gen. Taylor to be a Whig and hence the repeated attempts to victimize him.

Parliament allows the Queen of England, for her support, annually, $1,750,000; for Prince Albert, her husband, parliament allows $133,000 and for her horses and hounds, 310,000—making, in all, $2,193,000,

A noble contribution.—Allegheny county alone will contribute eighteen or twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the Irish.

THE POOR CANDIDATE.

Some of the Shunkites are endeavoring to make Capital for their candidate, by contrasting his poverty with the wealth of Gen. Irvin, as though to be rich were a sin. When we look at the history of the two men, the effort is decidedly rich. It is well known that all Gen. Irvin owns (which we believe is a farm and a share in small iron works) was made by himself, by a life of industry and economy. He inherited no fortune from wealthy parents, nor amassed money by playing the leech on the citizens of his Commonwealth. All he owns was fairly honestly and hardy earned. But how has it been with Gov. Shunk? Has he been a hard-working, industrious man, laying up a competency dy the sweat of his brow? No! He has been feeding at the public crib from his youth up, and if he is not now rich he must be a wasteful spendthrift.

He has received from the Treasury for 2 years services as clerk in the Land Office, $1,000 per year,	$2,000
For 2 years services as Ass't. Clerk of the House of Representatives, 1,000 per year,	2,000
For NINETEEN years services as Chief Clerk of the House, at $2,000 per year including perquisities,	38,000
For six years services as Clerk of the Canal board, at $1500 per year,	9,000
For four years services as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Sup. of Common Schools, at $2500 per year,	10,000
For FIVE days services as Clerk of the House in 1843, at $30 PER DAY,	150
For three years services as Gov. of Penna. at $3,000 per year,	9,000
	$70,150

Seventy thousand one hundred and fifty dollars! and yet we are whimingly told that Mr. Shunk is POOR! Where is the hard working farmer in our country who has made seventy thousand dollars, and complains of his poverty? He cant be found. And now this 'poor man' asks nine thousand dollars more and after he receives that, we presume he will ask for a pension. He ought to have it, and those who vote for him ought to be generous enough to give it to him.

Lebanon Courier.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

ONWARD MOVEMENTS.—Our Correspondent in relation to the future progress of our army, says:

"It is currently believed that General Scott has orders not to move upon the city of Mexico until October. I do not believe the story myself, but I know that the General is very much cramped in the way of troops; at least three thousand men will have left within the course of a few days, and he will then be left with fewer than nine thousand—some think seven thousand—troops in the field.—His ranks are thinning daily, also, by sickness and death, and his reinforcements come in very slowly indeed. What a force this to invade a country of the extent of Mexico! One would suppose that number to be required to guard the road alone, infested as it is with guerilla bands and aided with strongholds and chapparrals that afford the enemy so many advantages of position and concealment."

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs.

june8-'47 SIMON GEBHART.

Bridge Building.

THE Commissioners of Somerset County will sell the Building of a Bridge over Quemahoning creek, in Jenner township at or near the mill formerly owned by John Dibert, on Friday the 9th day of July next.

ALSO.—The building of a bridge over the same creek, in Conemaugh township, at or near John Keims, (where the road leading to Johnstown crosses said creek,) on Saturday the 10th day of July. Sale to take place on the ground, and to commence at 11 o'clock of each day. A plan of the bridges will be exhibited on days of sale.

By order of the Board,

R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

june8-'47-4t

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the County of Somerset, That the 3d Section of Ordinance III, be so modified as to permit the occupation of six feet of either of the Streets of said Borough, except Main street and Main cross st, by the owners of lots for the purpose of piling boards, or other lumber, Provided, That the ground so occupied shall be that farthest from the centre of said streets.

Passed, signed and sealed on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1847.

S. GAITHER, [L.S.] Chief. Burg.
JOHN NEFF, [L.S.]
S. KURTZ, [L.S.]
Assistant Burgesses.

Attest,
R. R. MARSHALL, [L.S.]
Town Clerk.

List of Retailers,

OF Foreign Merchandize in Somerset County, as classified by the appraiser of Mercantile taxes for the year 1847.

Somerset borough.	Class.	License.
M. A. Sanner,	13	$10 00
Parker & Ankeny,	13	10 00
J. J. & H. F. Schell	13	10 00
M. Tredwell,	13	10 00
Daniel Flick,	13	10 00
J. M. Halderbaum	14	7 00
J. O. Kimmel,	14	7 00
Wm. M'Creery,	14	7 00
Samuel Kurtz,	14	7 00
Somerset township,		
Hay & Friedline,	13	10 00
Michael Sipe,	14	7 00
J. J & H. F. Schell,	14	7 00
J. P. & E. Benford,	14	7 00
Friedline & Flick,	14	7 00
Jenner township,		
Edmund Kiernan	13	10 00
George Parker,	14	7 00
Huber & Meyers,	14	7 00
Conemaugh township,		
Peter Levy,	14	7 00
Geore Masters,	14	7 00
John Schell	14	7 00
Shade township,		
Bingham, Shryock & Co	14	7 00
Walter Chalfant,	14	7 00
Stoystown borough,		
Snyder & Zimmerman	13	10 00
Henry Little.	13	10 00
George A. Clarke,	13	10 00
Edward Bevins,	14	7 00
Quemahoning township,		
Samuel Kimmel,	13	10 00
Berlin Borough,		
Samuel Philson,	13	10 00
Platt & Philson,	13	10 00
Heffley & Co,	13	10 00
Charles Krissinger,	13	10 00
Keiser & Poorbaugh,	13	10 00
Geo. Johnson,	14	7 00
J. Berkey,	14	7 00
S. J. Row,	14	7 00
John Brubaker,	14	7 00
Southampton township,		
J. R. Brenham,	14	7 00
W. G. Capeller,	14	7 00
Geo. Cook,	14	7 00
Greenville township,		
Samuel J. Haller,	14	7 00
Elklick township,		
Miller & Dively,	13	10 00
Livengood & Welfley,	14	7 00
Elijah Wagner,	14	7 00
Joseph J. Miller,	14	7 00
Summit township,		
P. & W. Meyers,	13	10 00
Miller & Dively,	14	7 00
Arkley & McClary,	14	7 00
Addison township,		
Samuel Elder,	14	7 00
Moses A Ross,	14	7 00
Alfred Newlon,	14	7 00
J. D. Roddy & Co,	14	7 00
Joseph Hendrickson,	14	7 00
S. C. H. M'Chesney,	14	7 00
Frey & Endsley,	14	7 00
John C. Darrell,	14	7 00
Moses Jennings,	14	7 00
Samuel Harned,	14	7 00
Turkeyfoot township,		
George & P. Ogg,	14	7 00
Milford township,		
Walter & Knable,	13	10 00
Peter Brubaker,	14	7 00
Knable & Vought,	14	7 00
Elias Stahl,	14	7 00
C. Rankin,	14	7 00
Jonathan Miller,	14	7 00
J. Brinley & Co,	14	7 00
Jefferson township,		
Stevens & Sshlag,	14	7 00
Stonycreek township,		
Kiernan & Phillipi	14	7 00

Those Merchants above named, who vend liquors, will be required to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the rates specified for the respective classes. Notice is also hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office, in Somerset, on Tuesday the 6th day of July next, when and where all who feel aggrieved by the foregoing assessment and classification, may attend if they think proper.

R. L. STEWART,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

june8-'47-4t

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM H. PICKING, Clerk.

June 1, 1847.

Estate of Peter F. Hay, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Peter F. Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book account to make payment, or at least settlement, on or before the 9th day of July next; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance by the same time. The undersigned will be found at the late residence of said dec'd on said day and in the mean time will be prepared to make settlements at their respective residences.

GEORGE P. HAY, of Brothersvalley tp.
PETER KNEPPER, of Berlin Borough.

June 1, 1847—6t. Adm'rs.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at

may4 McCREERY'S.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at

may11 S. KURTZ'S.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

SOMERSET GUARDS,

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade, in front of the Court House in Somerset Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of June inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is urged as preparations are to be made for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of the Captain.

R. R. MARSHALL, 1st Serg't.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Tobias Miller, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday the 9th day of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
June 1, 1847. Adm'r.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SCHRACK.
GEO. SCHRACK.

May 11, 1847. Adm'rs

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

June 1, 1847. Clerk.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THERE will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Peter F. Hay, dec'd, in Brothersvalley township, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs; Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground, grass on the stalk; Sugar Keelers, Wagons, Plows, Harness, Windmill and other utensils;

Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Pots, Kettles, and all other articles usually had in and about a house.

There will also be rented, at the same time and place for one year and possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM

now occupied by Levi Weller, adjoining the home place.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 24th day of June and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE P. HAY,
PETER KNEPPER,

June 1, 1847. Adm'rs.

R. L. STEWART,

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidenily be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by

may11 S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at

may11 S. KURTZ'S.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

May 25, 1847.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for rab's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1845. ●

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm.x.
DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r,

May 4, 1847.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,

May 4, 1847. Executors.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price,

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in &for said county,on the10thday of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if anythey have,why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25. 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof,

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business&excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising ont of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,
May 25. 1847. Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non, testamento annexo*, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JONATHAN G. WALKER,
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER,
May 4, 1847. Administrator.

LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4. MARY FINDLEY.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE,
May 4th, 1847. Admr.

Jayne's Alterative.

Bronchocele or Goitre (Swelled neck). He has prescribed the life Preservative in upwards of sixty cases of Goitre, and it has never failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. Not a solitary case of failure. All were cured.

The success he has met with in curing Bronchocele and Cancerous Affections, has convinced him that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. He does not wish to be understood as saying that they can be cured as soon as Fever and Ague, but with as much certainty; and further, that he has good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure those diseases when formed, but that it destroys the virus or poisonous principle lurking in the system, from which that peculiar class of diseases, as well also as that of Scrofula emanate.

Scrofula—Kings Evil.—The Life Preservative has been used in numerous cases of Scrofula, Kings Evil, and Scrofulous Swellings, with the most decided success,

Skin Diseases.—He has prescribed it in a great variety of Cataneous Affections, and found it successful in curing Salt Reum, or Tetter, Biles, Blotches, Pimples, Morphew and Jaundiced Skin, &c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.—It has been used in numerous cases of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and with the happiest effect,

Preparad only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Some medicines, warranted to "destroy worms in children," are apt to destroy children too. This *is* not the case with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the the most delicate infant, and yet it expels worms from the system with a facility and certainty perfectly astonishing. Nor is this its only sanative property, it is a fine Stomachic, and in remittent and intermittent fevers has been administered with most gratifying results. Obstinate cases of Piles have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent stage of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out or turning grey.—This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844.

"JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1838.

To my personal friends:

I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carminative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind.—His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN.

Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Sehell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

New and Seasonable Goods AT KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G, C, BLACK.

From New York City.

Dr. WM WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE.

No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE.
Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Ross & Parker, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Henry J Stevens, Bakerstown,
Geo A Clarke, Stoystown,
Geo A Clarke, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J C. Darrell, Smithgeld.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

R. L. STEWART,

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Abont the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846--1y